PHILADELPHIA

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
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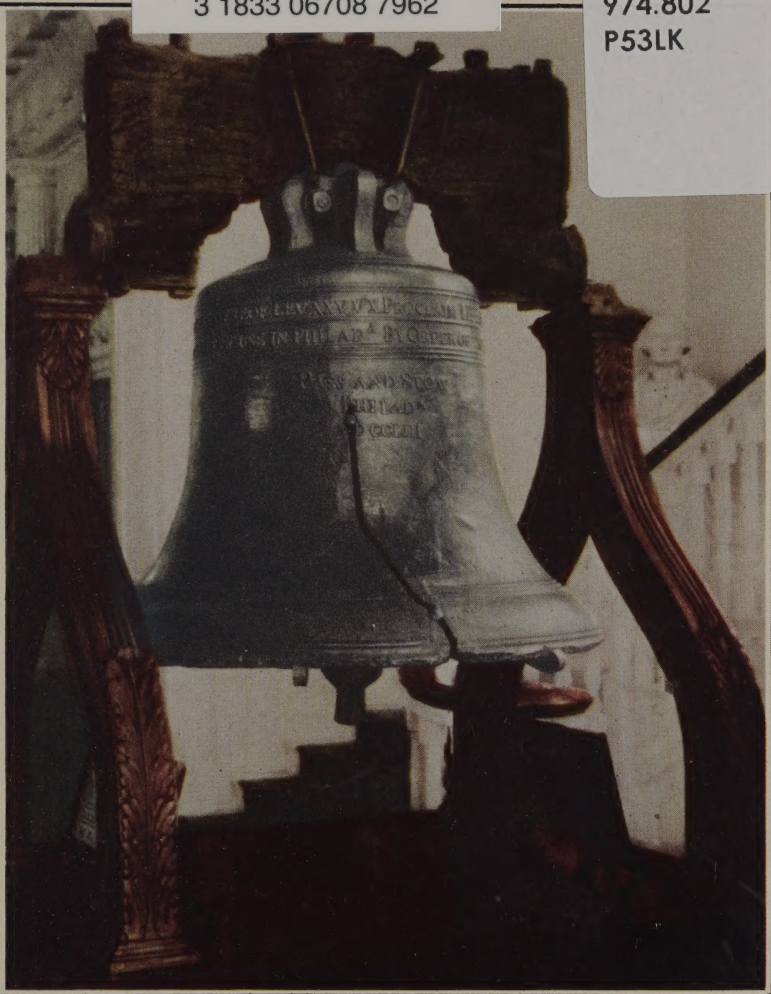


UP-TO-DATE HANDBOOK FOR VISITORS

125 PICTURES of places of interest

25c

CITY HALL AND REYBURN PLAZA

City Hall, including statue of William Penn, is highest structure in Philadelphia, 549 feet. Cornerstone was laid July 4, 1874 and building was largely completed by 1901.

On clear days visitors are offered splendid views of Philadelphia, its waterfront and suburbs from the platform, just below the statue of William Penn.

Copyright 1952, Karl F. Lutz

WILLIAM PENN STATUE ON TOP OF CITY HALL TOWER

Designed by A. M. Calder, is 37 feet high and weighs 52,400 pounds.

The statue is of bronze and was cast in 47 pieces. Its erection on top of tower was completed November 28, 1894.

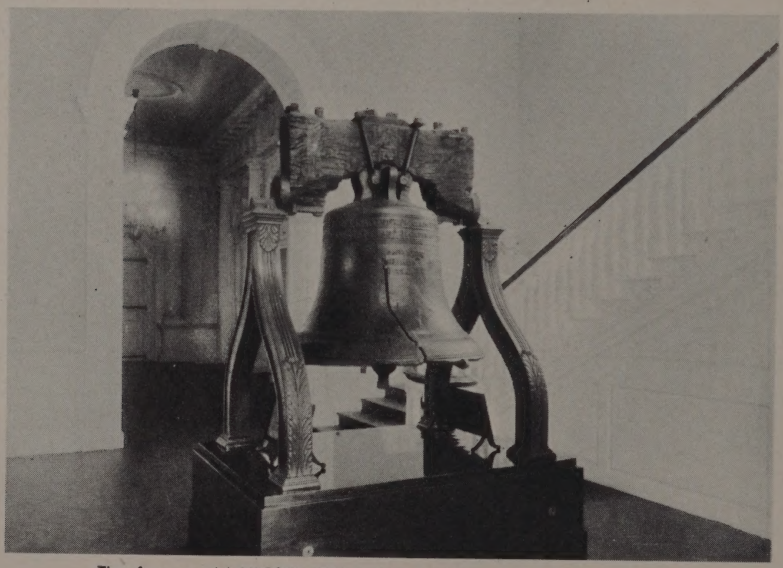
The rim of the hat is 23 feet in circumference and 3 feet in diameter, face from hat to chin, 3 feet 3 inches, hair 4 feet long, hands 4 feet long, feet 5 feet 4 inches long.

The scroll bears the seal of Charles II (2 feet in diameter), and an inscription from the preamble to the charter signed in March 1681, giving William Penn absolute proprietary of the province of Pennsylvania.

INDEPENDENCE HALL—Chestnut Street between 5th and 6th Streets. In this beautiful building—the most historic spot in the United States of America—the Declaration of Independence was signed July 4, 1776.

Here, Washington, on June 16, 1775, accepted his appointment as General of the Continental Army.

The Independence Hall was built during the years 1732 to 1741. The building is open to the public free every day in the year.



The famous old LIBERTY BELL, which announced the Proclamation of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, is housed in the main corridor of the Independence Hall.

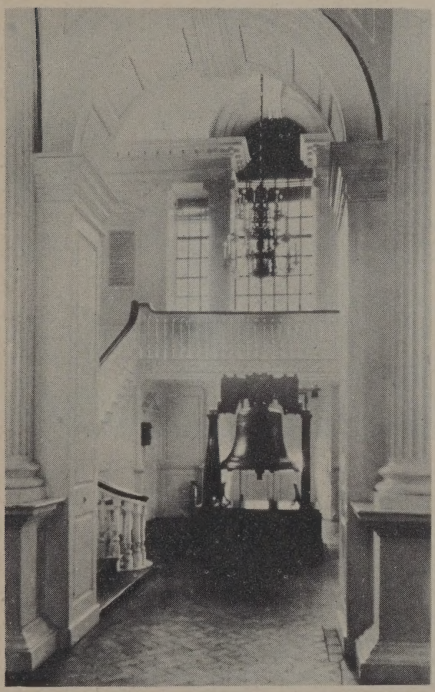
The lettering on its crown reads:

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.—Lev. XXV.10"

"By the Order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in Philada."

PASS AND STOW, PHILADA., MDCCLIII

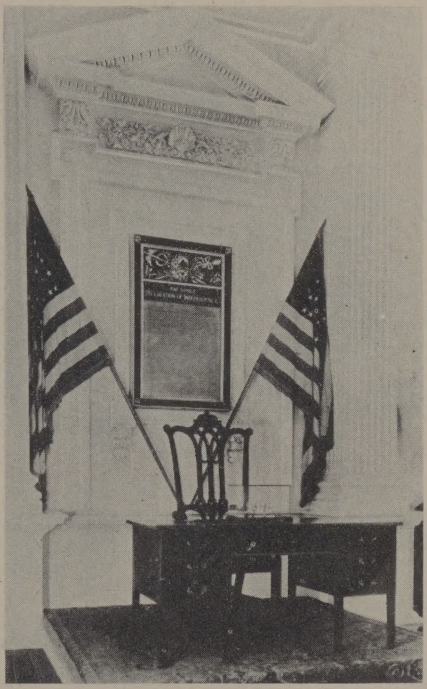
Main Corridor



TOWER VESTIBULE

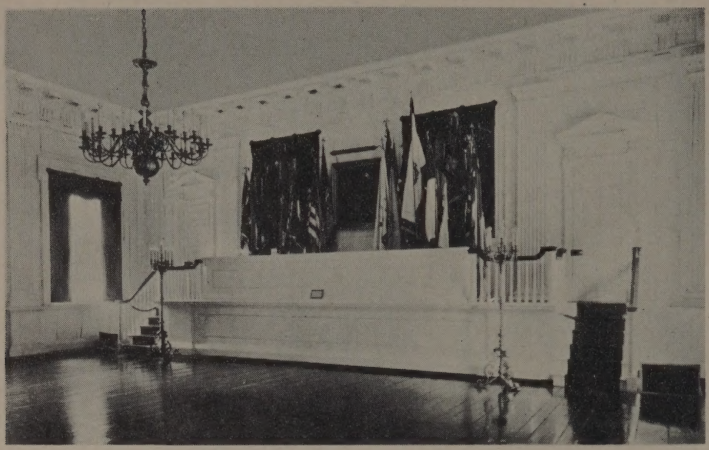
This vestibule and stairway form a remarkable example of Colonial or Georgian architecture both in dignity and richness.

A palladian window most characteristic of the period marks the stair landing.



PRESIDENT'S CHAIR AND DESK

On July 4, 1776, John Hancock, as President of Congress, was seated in this chair and at this desk, when the Congress decided upon the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. The silver inkstand on the desk was used in signing the Declaration of Independence.



JUDICIAL CHAMBER

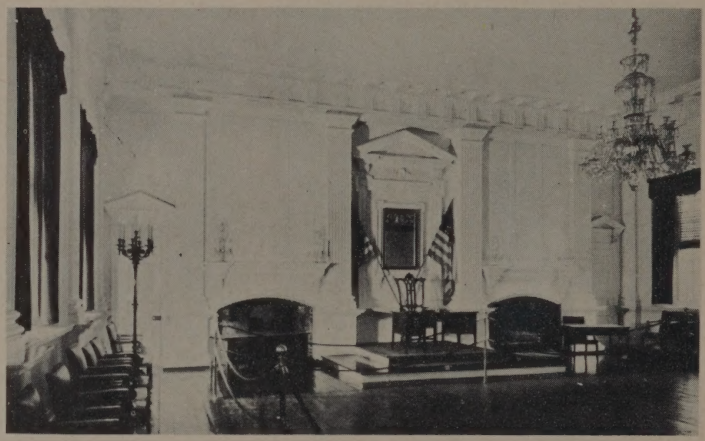
This room was used as a Judicial Chamber by the Supreme Court of the Province of Pennsylvania, from 1743 to 1776.

Here the first State Constitution was framed and adopted.

DECLARATION CHAMBER

Here on July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence, and on June 14, 1777 the first American Flag was adopted.

On September 17, 1787 the Constitution of the United States was adopted in this room.

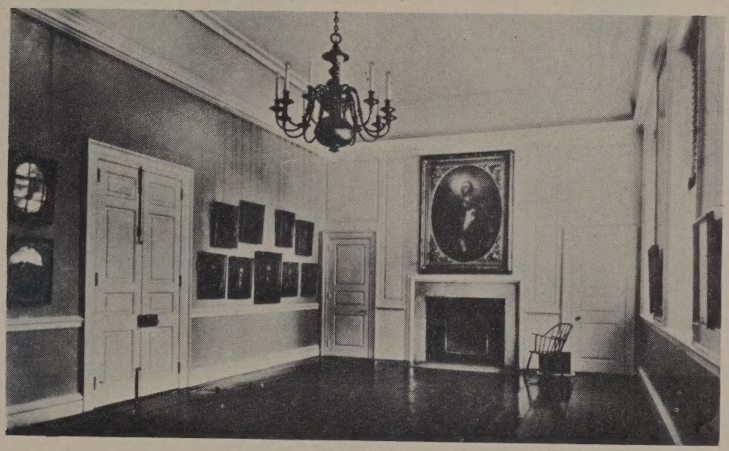


BANQUET HALL

In July, 1783, a banquet, to celebrate the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain was held in this chamber.

ROOMS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL

COUNCIL CHAMBERS

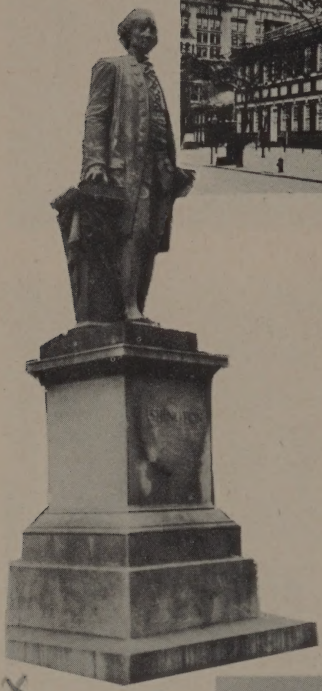


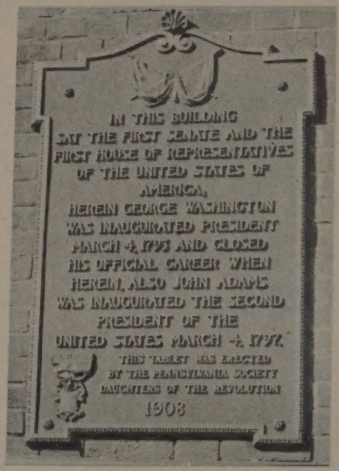
CLERKS CHAMBER

The American Philosophical Society Bldg. 1789

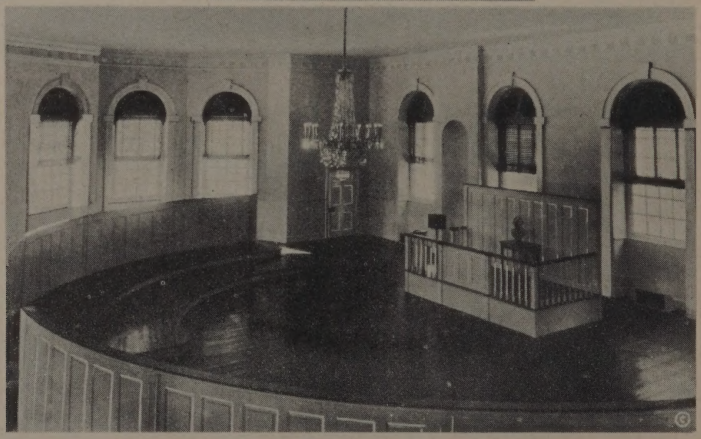
OLD CITY HALL
1791–1887
The United States Supreme Court met on the second floor of this building, 1791–1800.

CONGRESS HALL
Capitol of the United States, 1790–1800





WASHINGTON STATUE
in front of Independence Hall



UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES' ROOM
from 1790 until 1800

In this room George Washington was inaugurated President March 4, 1793, and in 1796 delivered his "Farewell Address." On March 4, 1797, John Adams was inaugurated the second President of the United States.

CARPENTERS' HALL—1770

320 Chestnut Street

"The Carpenters' Company" founded in 1724 by a group of master carpenters, built this hall in 1770.

The First Continental Congress met here September 5, 1774, using the hall for their sessions.

Because of its historic importance, the Carpenters' Company in 1857 resolved to dedicate this hall as a patriotic shrine.

Open to the public, free.

In this Hall the First Congress assembled.

"The First Prayer in Congress" September 5, 1774.

BETSY ROSS HOUSE
Located 239 Arch St. Here in "The Birthplace of Old Glory" Mrs. Elizabeth Ross made the first American Flag in 1776.

The building was restored in 1937 by Mr. A. Atwater Kent.

Open to the public free every day.

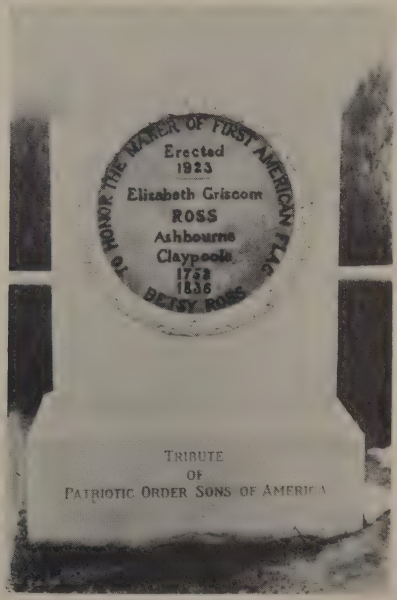
Room in which Betsy Ross received the Continental Congress Committee, composed of General George Washington, Col. George Ross and Robert Morris, and was commissioned to make the First American Flag in 1776.

Basement Kitchen Furnished by the Military Order of the Purple Heart and its Ladies' Auxiliary 1938.

Flag Day—June 14th

Plaque in Old Swedes Church

BETSY ROSS PEW in CHRIST CHURCH



BETSY ROSS GRAVE
in MOUNT MORIAH CEMETERY

CHRIST CHURCH

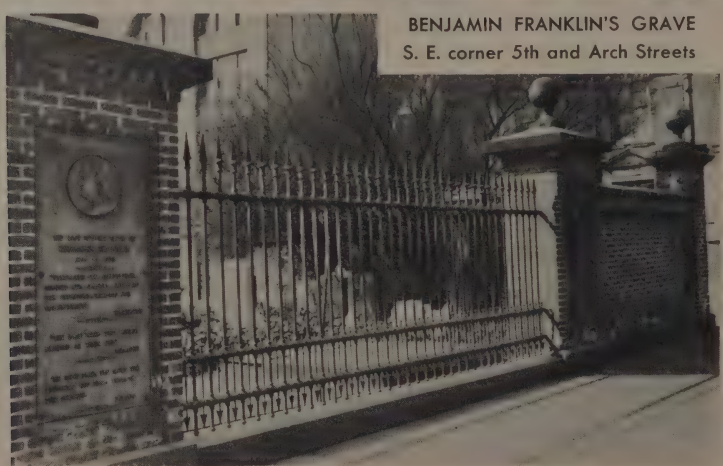
Second Street above Market

Founded in 1695, its present building dating from 1727. In Revolutionary days the Sanctuary of the Patriots. Open to visitors.

CHRIST CHURCH INTERIOR

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S GRAVE

S. E. corner 5th and Arch Streets



QUAKER MEETING-HOUSE

Erected 1804, Fourth and Arch Streets

William Penn issued a patent, 1701, for use of the ground for burial purposes. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1793, 20,000 people are supposed to have been interred here. Open to the public, free.

OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

OLD ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH AND THE METHODIST HISTORICAL CENTER

235 N. 4th Street at Delaware River Bridge. The Nation's oldest and most historic Methodist Church in continuous use since 1769.

GLORIA DEI CHURCH

Old Swedes 1700 Swanson Street below Christian Oldest Church in Philadelphia. Dedicated as a national shrine 1942.

OLD CUSTOM HOUSE, 420 CHESTNUT STREET

Built to house the Second Bank of the United States in 1824.
Used as the Philadelphia Custom House from 1845 to 1934.
Completely restored in 1941. Now a National Historic Site of unusual neo-classic architecture.
Occupied by The Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation. Open free to visitors.

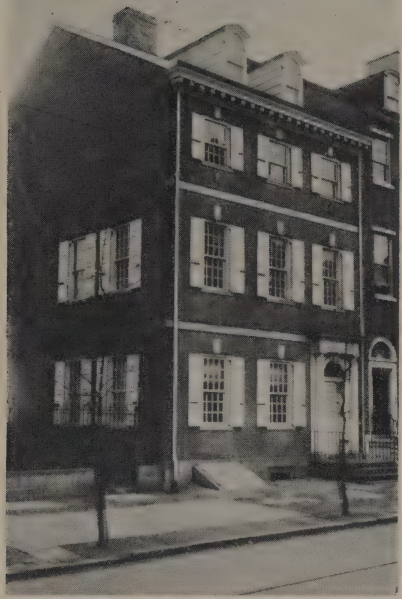
FIRST BANK OF THE UNITED STATES 1797

The OLDEST Bank Building in the United States. Erected by the Bank of the United States, 1795-97. Owned and occupied by Stephen Girard, 1812-1831.

THE THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL

Marks the historic site of the office of Thomas Jefferson, first Secretary of State of the United States and the writer of The Declaration of Independence.

Located at the Market Street Main Entrance to Strawbridge and Clothier.



THE POWEL HOUSE 1765
244 South 3rd Street

Considered to be the most beautiful house of the pre-Revolutionary period. Washington was frequently entertained there.

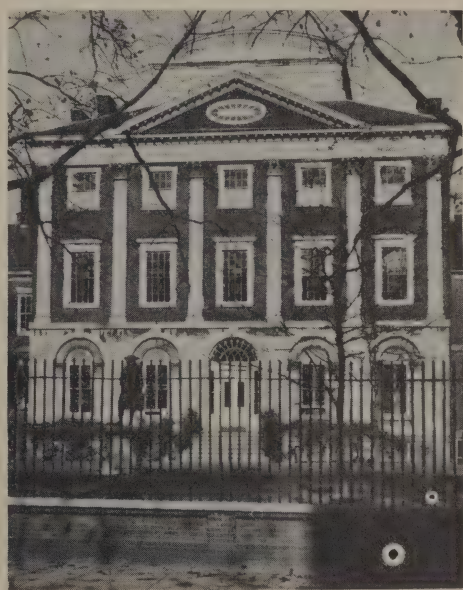
Restored by the Philadelphia Society for the Preservation of Landmarks. Open to the public.

EDGAR ALLAN POE HOUSE
530 North 7th Street

A museum of the works of Poe, who lived here from 1842 to 1844. Many important manuscripts and all first editions are on display. Open daily.

OLD STOCK EXCHANGE 1834
Walnut and Dock Streets

Regarded as an architectural masterpiece in its day. A monument of Old Philadelphia. During the Civil War it was the financial center of the United States.



THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL
Pine Street between 8th and 9th

Founded in 1751 by Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Th. Bond. The "oldest hospital" in the U.S.A.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Locust and 13th Streets

Organized in 1824, the Society owns and has on loan rich collections of original books, manuscripts, historic portraits and relics pertaining to the history of Pennsylvania and the United States.

Open to the public, except Sundays and holidays.

ATWATER KENT MUSEUM
7th Street below Market Street

Original structure built in 1826 for the Franklin nstitute. In this museum the story of the economic, social and cultural life of Phila. and its part in the development of the nation is to be related.

Open daily, free.

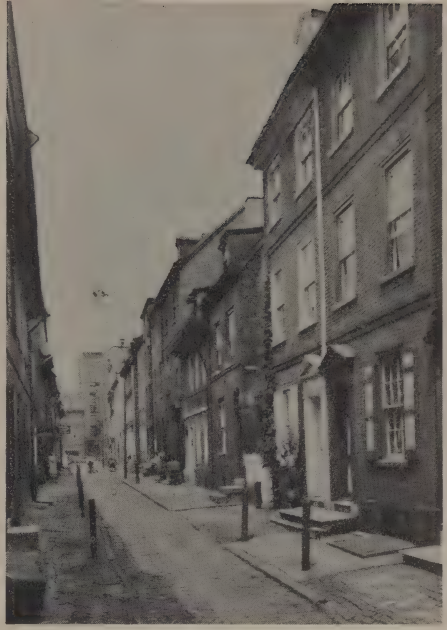
NATIONAL PHILATELIC MUSEUM
2045 North Broad Street

The only museum of its kind in the world actively and exclusively engaged in furthering the interests of Philately.

ORIGINAL OLD WATCH BOX OF COLONIAL DAYS

Located on the grounds of the Quaker Meeting House, 4th and Arch Streets

These watch boxes were used as shelter for "the first regularly salaried police" and also for lighting the streets, for every box had its lantern on top.



ELFRETH'S ALLEY

Between Second and Front Streets, near Arch Street

A street of colonial buildings occupied continuously for 200 years. Oldest remaining street of the period of 1700.

ST. JOSEPH'S

Willing's Alley near South 4th Street

Founded 1733, rebuilt in 1838. Oldest Roman Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Fourth Street near Locust

Founded 1763, enlarged 1810, became the "Catholic Cathedral" during the "Revolutionary Period." Commodore Barry, the "Father of the American Navy" and several members of the Continental Congress are buried in the churchyard.

MUSEUM of the ACADEMY of NATURAL SCIENCES

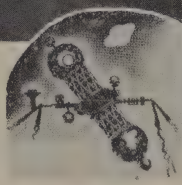
19th and Parkway, Logan Square
Exhibits of finest animal life groups, birds, minerals and famousFluorescence exhibit. Open to the public daily and Sunday, free.

MUNICIPAL COURT
Logan Square
One of the most modern court houses in the United States.

THE FREE LIBRARY
Logan Square and Benj. Franklin Parkway
Open to the public daily and Sunday, free

ADMINISTRATION BLDG., BOARD OF EDUCATION
Benjamin Franklin Parkway

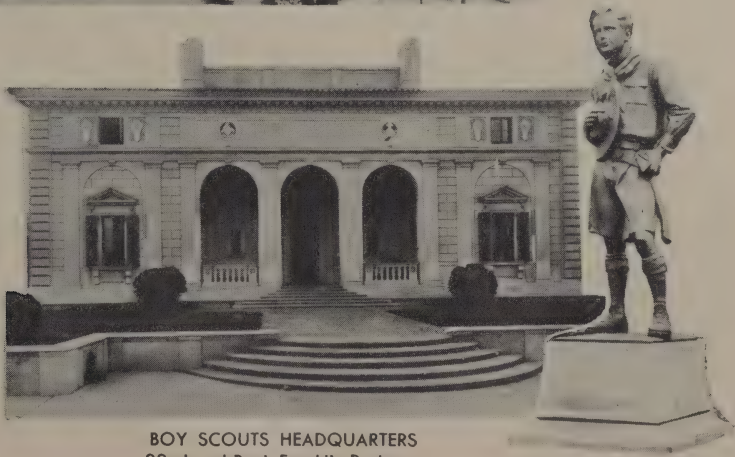
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MEMORIAL MUSEUM
"The Wonderland of Science" covering more than 4 acres, contains many mechanical exhibits, which may be "worked" by the visitor.
Located 20th and Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Open daily.



FELS PLANETARIUM

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
Founded in 1824

LOGAN CIRCLE
View from Benj. Franklin Memorial Museum



BOY SCOUTS HEADQUARTERS
22nd and Benj. Franklin Parkway

PHILADEL

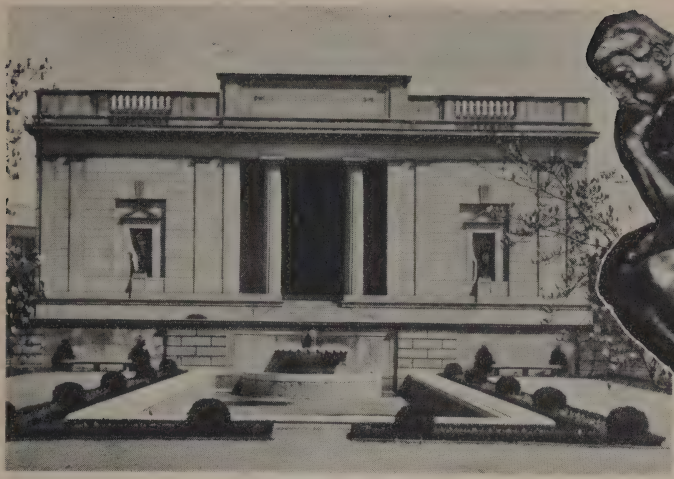
View from Art Museum over the Ben

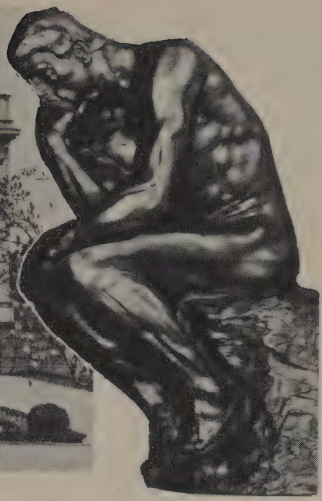
A SKYLINE
n Franklin Parkway towards City Hall

PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM OF ART, PARKWAY

One of the finest of American art museums contains celebrated collections of the art of Europe, Asia and America and houses the McFadden, Elkins and other collections. Open daily and Sunday, free.

ART MUSEUM — NORTH WING PEDIMENT





RODIN MUSEUM
Benjamin Franklin Parkway. Open daily and Sunday, free.

THE THINKER

MEMORIAL HALL—MUSEUM
Fairmount Park. Open daily and Sunday, free.

CITY AQUARIUM
below
ART MUSEUM
On the Schuylkill River
The Aquarium displays in 200 tanks more than 2000 specimen of domestic and tropical live fishes, amphibians and reptiles.

Open daily and Sunday, free.

CONVENTION HALL

34th Street below Spruce Street
Seating capacity of 15,000.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS

Broad and Cherry Streets
Oldest Art School and Gallery of Art in the United States. Founded in 1805. Open daily, free.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM

34th and Spruce Streets
Exhibits of collections gathered by expeditions from many parts of the world. Open daily, free.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUM

34th Street below Spruce Street
Exhibits from Africa, China, India, Japan, Philippine Islands, Mexico, South Sea Islands, Central and South America and many other foreign countries. Open daily, free.

GIRARD COLLEGE FOUNDERS HALL
Open to visitors weekdays from 9 to 5. Closed Sunday and holidays.

THE AMERICAN SWEDISH HISTORICAL MUSEUM
19th and Pattison Avenue
Exhibits of documents, relics and mementos from early Swedish settlers and lasting contributions citizens of Swedish origin made to American progress.

NAVY YARD

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
College Hall
Woodland Ave. and 34th Street

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Franklin Field
Seating capacity 83,500.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
Sullivan Memorial Library
Park Avenue and Berks Street

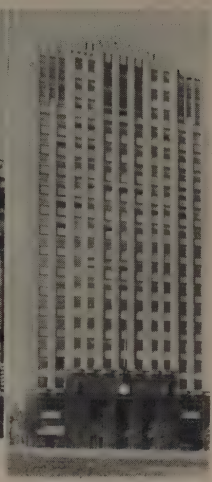
LETITIA STREET HOUSE, Located near Girard Avenue Bridge
Built by William Penn to his daughter Letitia.
Built probably between 1703 and 1705 on land granted by William Penn to his daughter Letitia. Removed from Letitia Street to this site in 1883. Restored in 1932. Furnished in the Queen Anne style. Open to the public daily.

EAST RIVER DRIVE and SCHUYLKILL RIVER

HOUSE AND GARDEN OF JOHN BARTRAM, 54th and Eastwick Avenue

The first botanical garden in the American Colonies, were established in 1728 by John Bartram who built this house with his own hands in 1731. House and garden open to visitors daily, free.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. STATION
30TH STREET



THE BROAD STREET
SUBURBAN STATION

READING TERMINAL
MARKET STREET

BALTIMORE AND
OHIO R.R. STATION
Chestnut St. at 24th
Street

NORTH BROAD STREET
STATION
(Reading Company)

PHILADELPHIA UNION BUS
TERMINAL
S. E. Cor. 13th and Filbert Sts.

NEW U.S. COURT HOUSE
and
CENTRAL CITY POST OFFICE

9th Street between Market and Chestnut Sts.

CUSTOM HOUSE
2nd and Chestnut Sts.

MAIN POST OFFICE and PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD STATION

U. S. MINT

Spring Garden and 16th Streets
Open daily except Saturday and Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA AIRPORT, Island Road
Covering 429 acres, it is one of the best equipped and largest in the U. S.

BROAD STREET STATION

MUNICIPAL STADIUM

SOUTH BROAD STREET
Towards City Hall

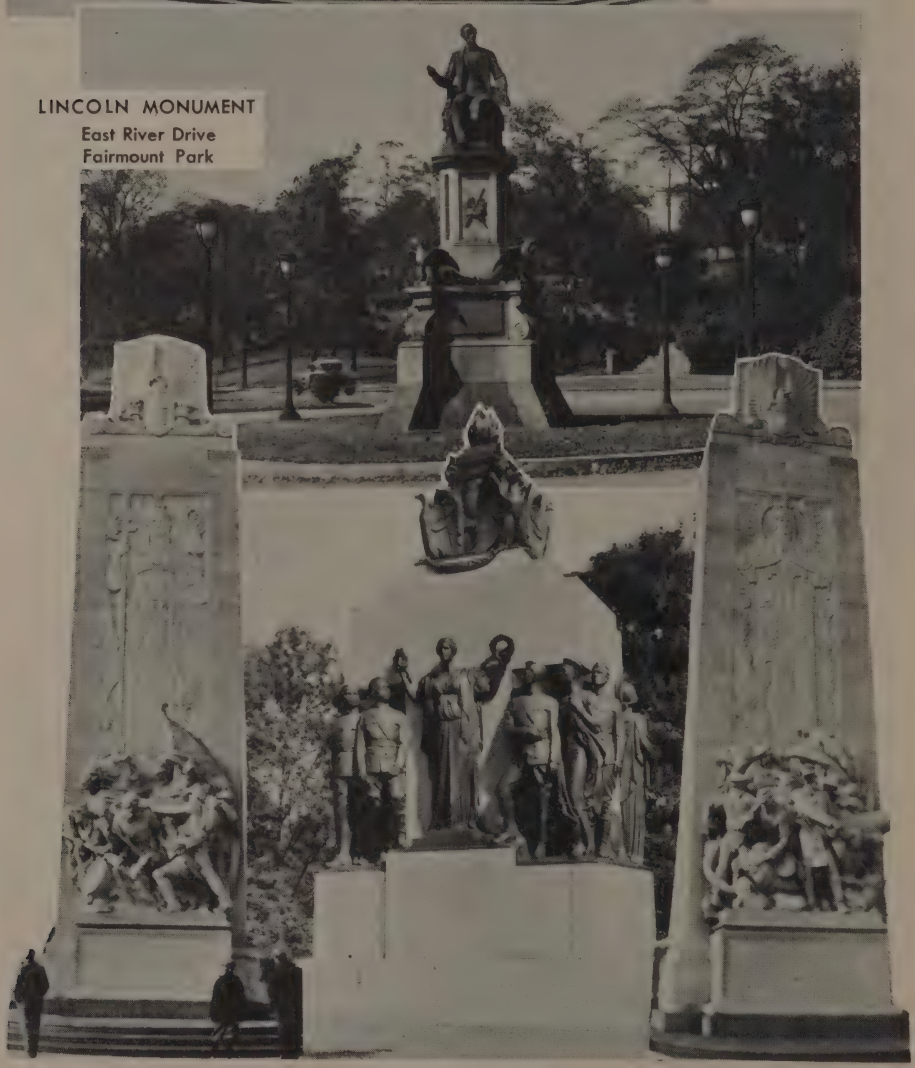
SAVING FUND SOCIETY
BUILDING

MASONIC TEMPLE

NORTH BROAD STREET
Towards City Hall

NORTH BROAD STREET

WASHINGTON MONUMENT
Parkway



LINCOLN MONUMENT
East River Drive
Fairmount Park

WAR MONUMENTS

GENERAL GRANT'S CABIN
Lemon Hill, Fairmount Park

This historic cabin was used by General Grant at City Point, Virginia, as his headquarters. Transported to its present site in 1868.

SMITH MEMORIAL (Soldiers and Sailors Monument), Fairmount Park

"RELIGIOUS LIBERTY", Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park
Monument dedicated by the Order B'Nai B'rith.

FAIRMOUNT PARK

Largest distinctively city park in the United States, covers 3,845 acres

MOUNT PLEASANT

Built in 1761 is one of the numerous historical landmarks in Fairmount Park.

Major Benedict Arnold purchased Mount Pleasant in 1779, as his marriage gift for his lovely bride Peggy Shippen.

One of the finest and richest houses of the Colonies. Open to the public daily.

SUNKEN GARDEN

Near Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park.

HORTICULTURAL HALL

Fairmount Park near Belmont Avenue

A survivor of the Centennial of 1876. This great conservatory is the permanent home of a collection of exotic plants from all quarters of the globe.

Open daily, free.

WISSAHICKON FALLS

THE WISSAHICKON VALLEY

is a miniature Alpine Gorge within the boundaries of the city, covering over one thousand acres of public pleasure ground.

WISSAHICKON CREEK and HENRY AVENUE BRIDGE

VALLEY GREEN INN

The lone representative of the lost hostelries of the Wissahickon Valley, dating back to Revolutionary days.

DELAWARE RIVER FRONT and BRIDGE
(Length 1.81 Miles)

APPROACH TO DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

SCHUYLKILL RIVER. DAM AND LOCK AND BOATHOUSE ROW

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, 34th STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE
The "First Zoo" in the United States
A collection of over 1300 living animals.

TREATY GROUND OF WILLIAM PENN AND THE INDIAN NATIVES 1682
* Unbroken Faith *
located Columbia Avenue & Beach Street

ACADEMY—Founded 1760

PASTORIUS MONUMENT

CONCORD SCHOOL HOUSE

GERMANTOWN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

CHEW HOUSE (Cliveden) 1761

On these grounds the battle of Germantown was fought, October 3, 1777

HISTORIC VALLEY FORGE

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—1777-1778

THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL CHAPEL

NATIONAL MEMORIAL ARCH

HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA

HISTORY ON EVERY CORNER

Madelyn Jane Kurtz

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2/20/2015
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HF GROUP - IN